

ART. XVI.—*On Australian and Tasmanian Coleoptera, with
Descriptions of New Species. Part II.*¹

By ARTHUR M. LEA.

(With Plate XXII.).

[Read 11th September, 1913].

CARABIDÆ.

Xanthophaca.

I have not seen a record as to species of this genus bombarding, but some of them certainly do. This first came under my notice with *X. angustula*, which discharges a small, vague cloud, usually of semi-lunar shape, extending to about two inches from its body. It appears to be discharged outwards and upwards, but occasionally forwards. The amount of vapour is small, and must usually escape observation, but, when about to pick up the beetle, the vapour, if watched for, can be seen in almost every instance. Only one discharge appears to be made, and it is not accompanied by sound.

DYTISCIDÆ.

Necterosoma costipenne, Lea.

The late Rev. T. Blackburn² says, "This insect is no doubt identical with *H. penicillatus* Clark." This may possibly be the case, but, if so, it is singular how decidedly (and, between individuals, so uniformly) carinate the Tasmanian specimens are. (Since describing *costipenne*, I have seen hundreds of specimens). Clark says of *penicillatum*, "On either side of the suture an obsolete carination, plainly perceptible when the insect is viewed from in front." In examining *costipenne* from the front, the elytra appear to be feebly concave in the middle, with the carinae less distinct than from any other direction; in fact, from above, they are most distinct (especially along the middle); the word "obsolete" would certainly be misleading applied to all the Tasmanian specimens I

1. Part I. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, vol. xxii. (n.s.), p. 113, 1909.

2. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1901, p. 125.

have seen. The markings, it is true, vary somewhat, like undoubted specimens of *penicillatum* (my types of *costipenne* were without pale elytral markings), although, as a rule, the pallid portions occupy a much smaller area. I think, therefore, that even if *costipenne* is to be referred to *penicillatum*, it should be regarded as a distinct variety of that species.

PSELAPHIDAE.

Articerus regius, King.

Mr. Cox has recently taken numerous specimens of this species about Sydney.

The male has the front femora strongly inflated, and middle pair still more so, the hind pair, however, are normal. In the original description, King noted the middle pair as being strongly spined; the spine referred to, however, is really on the trochanter; there is also a small tooth on each of the front trochanters. The front tibiae are strongly notched, the notch being marked behind by an acute tooth, and in front by a somewhat obtuse one; the middle tibiae are less conspicuously notched, and the tooth behind the notch is feeble, but the one in front is distinct and acute.

The female differs from the male in being slightly smaller, the legs unarmed, femora comparatively thin and of even thickness, and the hind pair the longest, tibiae not notched, and lower surface of abdomen convex, with the sutures straight.

Both sexes are densely clothed with brick-red pubescence along the middle of the metasternum, the clothing extending to about the middle of the apparent basal segment of abdomen of male, but not quite so far on the female.

Tmesiphorus foreilateris, Lea.

A specimen from Townsville (in the British Museum) differs from the type in being larger (almost 3 mm.), and somewhat darker.

HISTERIDAE.

Chlamydopsis and allies.

Hitherto three generic names have been used in dealing with these curious myrmecophilous beetles, *Chlamydopsis* and *Byzenia*, which are certainly synonymous, and *Orectoscelis*. The late Rev. T. Blackburn, in commenting on the great dissimilarity of the species known

to him, nevertheless referred them all to *Chlamydopsis*, and in this I was content to follow him. But, as the species are now rather numerous, and are certainly allied together in clusters, it seems desirable to propose several new generic names for some of them; as it is certain that other entomologists will not be satisfied to leave them all in the typical genus. I therefore purpose apportioning them as follows:—

CHLAMYDOPSIS.	ORECTOSCELIS.	PHEIDOLIPHILA.	ECTATOM- MIPHILA.
agilis	duboulayi	carbo	glabra
cavicolis	humeralis	granulata	opaca
comata		minuta	
detecti		pseudocephala	
ectatommae		sternalis	
epipleuralis			
excavata			
formicicola			
inaequalis			
inquilina			
latipennis			
longipes			
pygidialis			
reticulata			
serricollis			
striatella			
tuberculata			
variolosa			

Orectoscelis.

This genus is unknown to me. To it Mr. Lewis referred *humeralis* and *duboulayi*; also, somewhat doubtfully, *sternalis*. The last named species, however, I purpose transferring to *Pheidoliphila*.

Chlamydopsis.

Regarding *striatella* as the type of the genus, the species may all be distinguished by the prothoracic margins being narrowly, usually unevenly, raised in front, and frequently at the sides. The elytra are widely depressed near the base, with the depression extending to the sides, but towards the margins concealed by raised humeral processes. Of these some species have each shoulder in the form of an epaulette, with two projections behind it; others have the epaulettes split into two projections, which almost meet two subhumeral ones, the raised parts having fascicles or pilose membranes. Hind legs, more or less elongate, and not entirely fitted into grooves.

To this group *comata* and *tuberculata* are now referred as aberrant species, for which, at present at least, it is not desirable to propose new generic names.

Ectatommiophila, n.g.

The species of this genus are nearer the normal *Histeridae* than any of the others. The prothorax is wide and without raised margins. The elytra are transversely impressed behind the base, and the shoulders are not cleft, and are without special clothing. The legs are short, wide, and fitted into grooves.

The two known species occur in nests of *Ectatomma metallicum*.

Pheidoliphila, n.g.

The species of this genus are all small. The prothorax is strongly raised in front, with the raised portions overhanging the head. The elytra are not depressed immediately behind the scutellar region, but there is a depression close to each shoulder; there is an oblique incision at each shoulder, but the shoulders themselves are not raised above the general level, although clothed internally. All the legs are fitted into grooves.

The host of *sternalis* is unknown, but all the other species have been taken from nests of various species of *Pheidole*.

Pheidoliphila minuta, n.sp. (Plate XXII., Fig. 1.)

Reddish-castaneous, prothorax somewhat darker. Clothed with golden setae within each shoulder, elsewhere almost or quite glabrous.

Head small, vertical and feebly concave. Antennae with basal joint large, subtriangular and rather wide. *Prothorax* about thrice as wide as the lateral length, subopaque, smooth and indistinctly punctate; median three-fourths of apex, appearing as a shining, regularly curved, and moderately elevated ridge, each side of which is marked by a subtriangular notch. *Elytra* subquadrate, widest close to base, with a distinct depression within each shoulder; each side at base appearing as a wide obtuse projection, which is conspicuously elevated at the depression, but not elevated above the general level, and obliquely cut off at the outer base; disc regularly convex, with dense and small, but clearly defined punctures. *Pygidium* and propygidium with minute punctures. *Prosternum*, with a deep, wide and almost parallel-sided groove, extending almost its entire length. *Metasternum* with a feeble median line, and with minute, but clearly defined punctures, similar punctures in basal segment of abdomen. *Legs* rather short, tibiae distinctly flanged, the flanges increasing in width from apex to near base, and then more or less obliquely cut off. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Victoria, near Melbourne, from a nest of *Pheidole* sp. (F. P. Spry). Type in National Museum.

From all the previously described species readily distinguished by the apex of the prothorax; in the other species it is strongly elevated, and more or less bifid; in the present species it is but moderately elevated, not at all bifid, and slopes round with an even curve. *Granulata* at first appears to have the elevated parts evenly curved, but this is really due to two elevations touching in the middle, like a pair of closed nippers. It is the smallest known species of the allied genera.

The type has each antenna withdrawn into its receptacle, so that only the outer face of the basal joint, and the tip of the club are visible; the tip, however, is placed side by side with the basal joint, so that it cannot be seen from above, as in most species of *Chlamydopsis*.

Since the above was written, Mr. Spry informed me that he had taken, in November, ten more specimens clustered together under a stone, in a nest of the same species of ant at Fern Tree Gully, and he kindly gave me four of them, these enabling me to add the following particulars:—The club is of an elongated-conical shape (much like a modern rifle bullet), and distinctly shorter than the first joint, the intervening joints combined are slightly longer than the club. On the prosternum, from each side of the median groove, a line extends, slightly obliquely, to near the sides, where it touches at right angles, a curved line. The tibiae are more or less shallowly concave on both their margins; on the lower side, for their entire length, for the reception of the femora, and on the upper side, for a shorter length, for the reception of the tarsi.

Chlamydopsis detecti, n.sp.

Of a rather light castaneous, legs and tips of subhumeral projections, somewhat darker. Head, front of prothorax and base of elytra, with a few straggling setae; a fairly large, but partially concealed, golden pubescent membrane within each shoulder.

Head vertical and transverse, with small but distinct punctures, and a few small granules. *Antennae* with basal joint large and curved. *Prothorax* twice as wide as its median length, which is about twice that of each side, disc gently elevated in middle, lateral and apical margins strongly elevated, base oblique from middle to each side, with dense and small, but clearly defined punctures. *Elytra* a trifle wider than long; with a wide irregular depression

near base, each side of scutellar region with a feebly elevated space, within the depression, the hinder margin of each with a few small granules; about each shoulder with two conspicuous processes, the outer one thin and strongly elevated, the inner in the form of a stout, obtuse tubercle, the two separated by a conspicuous groove; immediately behind the two subhumeral processes are two others of somewhat similar form, but with their apices pointed forwards instead of backwards; hind margins obliquely reflexed; a few setiferous granules on each side of suture near middle, and on the inner basal tubercles; punctures small and mostly inconspicuous. *Pygidium* and propygidium large and separately convex. *Under surface*, except four apical segments of abdomen (which are highly polished), subopaque. Intercoxal process of prosternum narrow and with a narrow carina on each side. Metasternum with a narrow median line. *Legs* not very long; all the tibiae with rather wide flanges, ending somewhat abruptly near their bases. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland; Dawson River, from a nest of *Iridomyrmex detectus* (E. D. Barnard).

Nearer to *formicicola* than to any other described species, but considerably larger, elytral processes larger and of different shape, with distinct granules, etc.

On the type the antennae are almost entirely withdrawn into their receptacles, so that only the basal joint and a small portion of the club are visible; the club, however, appears to be cylindrical and curved. The margins of the prothorax are so strongly elevated that the disc appears conspicuously concave, its greatest depth being at the front angles; the margin is somewhat interrupted in the middle of the apex. The subopaque parts of the under surface are rendered so by dense minute punctures, and exceedingly minute pubescence.

Chlamydopsis agilis, n.sp. (Plate XXII., Fig. 7.)

Reddish-castaneous, under surface (except prosternum), sides and apex of elytra blackish. A few short pale setae scattered about, but a conspicuous fringe of very short setae on the inner margin of each epaulette.

Head almost vertical, with distinct net-like punctures. Antennae with basal joint large, flat and curved, its outer face with punctures as on head; club subovate, and rather large. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as the median length, disc regularly and gently elevated, front margins elevated, and in the form of four oblique

lobes, with a median notch, the outer lobes slightly wider than the inner ones, sides feebly decreasing in width from apex to base, and very feebly elevated; punctures as on head. *Elytra* subquadrate, with a wide transverse, irregular depression near base; each side of scutellar region feebly elevated within the depression, and subopaque; each shoulder in the form of a conspicuous epaulette, concave internally above the depression; a feebly notched process close behind each epaulette; middle behind the depression longitudinally and obliquely striated, rest of upper surface and the episterna with net-like punctures. Similar punctures on pygidium and propygidium. *Prosternum* and *mesosternum*, with net-like punctures. *Metasternum* with a moderately deep median line, continued to base, but not to apex; and, as also the abdomen, with distinct but irregularly distributed punctures. Four front *legs* of moderate length, their tibiae with flanges, which, from some directions, appear to regularly increase in width from base and apex to middle, which appears rather acutely dentate; hind legs very long, their tibiae of very different shape to those of the others. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—N. S. Wales; Sydney, from a nest of *Ectatomma metallicum* (H. W. Cox).

Allied to *inaequalis* and *longipes*. To the former species at first it appears to be very close, but the hind tibiae are very different. In the present species they are wide for the greater portion of their length, with the upper edge gently rounded off, and the obliquely cut off apex not far from perpendicular. In *inaequalis* the apical slope is much longer, and the whole tibia is considerably narrower, the apex of the prothorax is also not exactly the same. *Longipes* has much longer hind legs, and is otherwise very different. In sending the specimen, Mr. Cox wrote that it was extremely active, a character strikingly at variance with the other species of the genus, but Mr. W. du Boulay, who has recently taken a specimen, wrote that it was quite slow in its movements.

Chlamydopsis inaequalis, Blackb. (Plate XXII., Fig. 8.)

A hind leg of the type of this species is figured for comparison with that of the preceding species.

Chlamydopsis serricollis, n.sp. (Plate XXII., Figs. 2, 3, and 4.)

Black, subopaque; legs of a rather dingy castaneous. Each epaulette, with a conspicuous golden pubescent membrane posteriorly, and with a few stout golden setae.

Head rather small and vertical; with dense punctures, and with four conspicuous granules. *Antennae* with basal joint large and with punctures as on head. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as the median length; front margin with three conspicuously serrated lobes, median lobe with four teeth of even size, each of the others with four or five teeth of somewhat uneven sizes; each side with two or three conspicuous teeth; a narrow irregularly serrated ridge from middle of disc to apex; with a few conspicuous granules or small tubercles on each side of median portion of disc. *Elytra* somewhat longer than wide, with a conspicuous sub-basal depression; each shoulder in the form of a conspicuously elevated epaulette, with numerous rough granules, sides near base serrated; disc irregularly elevated behind each epaulette, each side of suture with a row of small granules, becoming larger posteriorly; a transverse irregular row of granules at about apical third; apex conspicuously and irregularly serrated; epipleurae with conspicuous striae, all converging to outlets of basal depression. *Propygidium* and *pygidium* with a few rough granules of irregular size, their junction conspicuously serrated; propygidium in addition with a longitudinal row of granules. *Under surface* densely punctate, the punctures coarser on four front intercoxal processes, and at base of abdomen than elsewhere. *Legs* moderately long, all the tibiae with conspicuous flanges, which at the highest point of each appear strongly dentate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S. Wales; Port Hacking, from a nest of *Ectatomma metallicum* (W. du Boulay.)

I was at first inclined to regard the type of this species as representing a variety of *pygidialis*; but it differs from the type of that species in having the margins of prothorax with very conspicuous serrations, the apices of the elytra are similarly serrated, and so is the prothoracic carina as seen from the side (traces of these serrations are to be seen on the type of *pygidialis*). But the hind legs are also different. On the type of *pygidialis* the obliquely cut off hind margin of the hind tibia, containing the tarsal groove, slopes off at a wide angle from the vertical, with its highest point not much more distant from the base than from the apex. On the present species the slope is much shorter, much nearer the vertical, and with the highest point almost twice as distant from the base as from the apex. The present species also has the elytral epipleurae with striae quite regular for the greater portion of their lengths; in *pygidialis* the striation is scarcely noticeable, even at the outlets of the basal depression.

On the type each antenna is fitted into its receptacle so that only the outer face of the basal joint, and the tip of the club, are visible. The whole of the upper surface, and the pygidium and propygidium, are clearly covered with small flattened granules, that from some directions appear almost like scales. Most of them are of uniform size, but occasionally one appears to be slightly larger than its fellows.

Chlamydopsis pygidialis, Blackb. (Plate XXII., Figs. 5 and 6.)

A hind leg of the type of this species is figured for comparison with that of the preceding species.

RHIZOPHAGIDAE.

Ocholissa humeralis, Fairm.

Some specimens from Cairns sent to Mons. Grouvelle were identified by him as belonging to this species, which does not appear to have been previously recorded as Australian.

CIOIDAE.

Lyctus impressus, Comolli.

This species is widely distributed in Australia and Tasmania. It has been introduced, and I have to thank Mons. A. Grouvelle for the identification of some specimens sent to him.

MALACODERMIDAE.

Laius hackeri, n.sp. (Plate XXII., Fig 9.)

♂ Flavous; basal half of head black, with a greenish gloss. scutellum black; elytra with base and a triangular continuation along suture, and a subapical angular fascia (touching sides but not suture), metallic blue or purple; under surface (parts of abdomen excepted), and legs black or blackish, knees pale; antennae with two basal joints and a part of third flavous, the others black with rather sparse long hairs, and with short and rather sparse pale pubescence.

Head somewhat flattened and with the face very feebly concave; with small indistinct punctures. Antennae with two basal joints¹ large, and the second curiously distorted. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, almost angularly dilated to apical third; with shallow

1. The third joint is really the one here treated as the second, the true second joint being very small and usually concealed; and as other workers have treated the true second joint as being absent, I simply follow their lead.

indistinct punctures. *Elytra* with dense punctures, sparser and smaller, on blue basal marking than elsewhere. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀ Differs from the male in having the two basal joints of antennae simple, and the front tarsi different.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns, Chillagoe (Henry Hacker).

A medium-sized species, with distinctive elytral markings, and with the second joint of antennae of male very different to that of any previously-described species.

The pale colours have altered somewhat since the specimens were first received, and, unfortunately, they were not noted when fresh. On the elytra the flavous parts appear to be of two shades of colour, both being paler than the prothorax. The subapical fascia, if such it can be called, on the elytra, starts from the sides, where it is widest, and its front margin is angularly produced at its middle, whilst its back margin is triangularly or semi-circularly notched. The basal joint of the antennae is large, and towards its apex has a small conical projection crowned with a seta; the second is longer than the first, and its extreme width greater than its length, its lower surface convex, and upper irregularly concave, and it has two curious projections from the front; the anterior one of these is the larger, is first directed outwards, and then backwards, and terminates in a somewhat curved process, which almost, but not quite, touches a narrow process that represents the outer part of the posterior projection. From some directions the two projections appear to meet in front of a circular opening. The male has the second joint of the front tarsi very small, so that at first the tarsi appear to be four-jointed; in the female the second is of normal size, so that the five joints are clearly visible, and the tarsi appear to be longer.

Laius C.-pupureus, n.sp. (Plate XXII., Fig 10.)

♂ Flavous, basal half of head black, with a purplish gloss, scutellum black; a large spot on each shoulder, and a C-shaped mark near the apex, deep metallic blue or purple; meso and metasternum black with a purplish or metallic green gloss; tip of abdomen infusate; four hind legs black with a purplish gloss, the front ones, except tibiae, flavous; two basal joints of antennae and part of third flavous, the rest black. With rather long, suberect, pale pubescence, and, in addition, with some longer and usually darker hairs.

Head somewhat flattened in parts, and with minute punctures. Antennae with two basal joints large and distorted. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides somewhat angularly inflated to apical third; punctures shallow and indistinct. *Elytra* with very dense punctures, smaller and sparser on humeral markings than elsewhere. Front *tarsi* with basal joint short, second longer, closely applied to it and strongly curved at apex, claw joint unusually large; front femora with a tubercular swelling on middle of upper surface. Length, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀ Differs from the male in having the two basal joints of antennae simple, the second joint of the front tarsi distinct from the second, and the femora simple.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Henry Hacker).

A large species, allied to *tarsalis* and *major*; from both of which it is readily distinguished by the subapical markings of elytra, and different basal joints of antennae of male. From *verticalis* (Macleay, not Fairmaire), of which, so far, only the female is known; it differs in being flatter, and in the shapes of the elytral markings.

The mark on each shoulder covers the whole of the extreme base, is then directed backwards close to the suture to about the apical fourth, and then is directed somewhat obliquely to the side; the subapical mark is strongly curved, and touches the side, but not the suture; on the left elytron it is somewhat C-shaped, and on the right reversed—C. The basal joint of the antennae is feebly curved on its inner side, and strongly curved on its outer, with the apex almost as wide as the length. The second joint is shorter than the first, but considerably wider, convex on its lower, and irregularly concave on its upper surface; near its anterior outer edge there is a distinct fovea, and posteriorly it is excavated, with two processes above the excavation, one narrow and oblique, the other conical and upright, the two touching at their tips. But the second joint appears of different shape from almost every direction it is viewed from. The tubercle on the front femora of the male is concealed by the overlapping sides of prothorax.

Laius minutus, n.sp. (Plate XXII., Fig. 11.)

♂ Black, in parts with a faint purplish gloss; prothorax somewhat flavous, the apical half, except at sides, stained with brown; elytra with a conspicuous, narrow, raised, median, white fascia not touching suture or sides, but sides at medium third

thickened and flavous; under surface of first and second, and concave upper portion of second joints of antennae, somewhat flavous. With comparatively sparse, but erect dark hairs.

Head longer than usual, moderately convex, with a faint median line. Eyes larger than usual. Antennae rather short. Two basal joints large. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide; sides somewhat oblique from apex to apical third, thence incurved to base, which is rather narrow. *Elytra* with some small punctures marking off the sutural and lateral thickenings, but elsewhere impunctate, or almost so. Front *tarsi* with the two basal joints apparently conjoined. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

A minute species, not very close to any other known to me, but evidently belonging to Fairmaire's first section of the genus, and allied to *guttulatus*; from the description of which it differs in the median fascia of the elytra not touching the sides, although the sides against which it terminates are pale, but of a decidedly different colour; the apex not spotted, and the tibiae no paler than the femora.

The first joint of the antennae is rather thin at its basal fourth, but thence is rather strongly inflated. The second is about as long as the first, but much wider, convex on its lower surface, and concave on its upper, with the outer margins irregularly folded over the concavity.

Laius alleni, Lea.

On several occasions Mr. Allen wrote to me that he considered this remarkable species to be a carrion beetle; but as no other member of the whole family is known to be such, I concluded that he had confused the species with the common carrion-beetle, *Necrobia rufipes*, a species which in size and colour, except of the legs, it very greatly resembles. Recently, however, Mr. Allen sent nineteen specimens of the species, and wrote of them, "You were dubious about those being carrion-beetles. I have ocular demonstration regarding these specimens, as I caught the bulk of them in head of a fish (severed), lying on the beach, the fish had only been caught that day, and the head was not putrid. I remember now taking the original specimens on rocks, wave-washed, along the sea-beach.

Neocarphurus pilosipennis, n.sp.

♂ Black; head (a spot on forehead excepted), antennae (three or four apical joints excepted), palpi, and extreme base of prothorax flavous; parts of front legs, and sometimes knees of middle

legs, diluted with flavous; eyes green. With a few setae scattered about, more noticeably towards apex of abdomen than elsewhere; elytra in addition with dense and very short pubescence, somewhat similar clothing on abdomen.

Head large; deeply and irregularly excavated; with a large raised space, the front of which is rounded and midway between the antennae, and the hind end of which is notched or foveate, and almost in the exact middle of the head. Antennae extending almost to apex of elytra. *Prothorax* shining; distinctly longer than wide; about once and one-half as long as wide, sides feebly rounded in middle. *Abdomen* suboval, wider than elytra; convex on upper, and concave on lower surface. *Legs* long, basal joint of front tarsi rather large and lop-sided. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$, to apex of elytra 2, mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Narramine (E. W. Ferguson).

At first sight apparently belonging to *N. sobrinus*, but elytra with extremely short and depressed, but rather dense pubescence, a character which will readily distinguish it from all others of the genus. In *sobrinus* the cephalic tubercle, when viewed from behind, appears as if with elevated points at each end; in the present species it appears single, and flat-topped, or gently convex. Dr. Ferguson sent seven specimens for examination, but they are all males.

Dasytes blackburni, new name; *helmsi* Blackb., n.pr.

I propose this name as a substitute for *D. helmsi* of Blackburn, *helmsi* having been previously used for a New Zealand species. (Sharp, Trans., Ent., Soc., Lond., 1882, Part 1, p. 66.)

Dasytes julesi, new name; *bourgeoisii*, Lea, n.pr.

I propose this name as a substitute for *D. bourgeoisii*, Lea, as M. Bourgeois informs me that that name had been previously used by Schilsky for a Roumanian insect.

Lampyris australis, Fab.

The type of this species has apparently disappeared. It should be in the Banks' collection, now in the British Museum; but Mr. G. J. Arrow informed me that it was not there now, "and was apparently not there when the collection came to us."

MORDELLIDAE.

Mordellistena longipes, Lea.¹

This name will stand, as, although it is the same as *jucunda* Champ,² that name was previously used for a New Zealand species of *Mordellistena*.³

Mordella promiscua, Er.

I have seen the type of this species. It appears to be a small and partially abraded specimen of *communis*, Wath.

CURCULIONIDAE.

Polyphrades biplagiatus, Pasc.

Mr. Arrow confirmed my identification of specimens from King George's Sound as belonging to this species. Mr. Pascoe no doubt wrongly recorded the species from Queensland.

Neosyagrins cordipennis, Lea.

There are eight specimens of this species in the Queensland Museum from Mudgerbah (Queensland). The types were found attacking cultivated ferns; so that a genuine locality record for Australia is of interest.

Atelcius atrophus, Pasc.

There are before me six specimens, that I refer to this species, but no two are exactly alike in size or colour. The type was described as having the middle of the elytra pale, and the posterior declivity with a ring of scales; with these characters a specimen from Mount Wellington agrees, a specimen from Hillgrove (New South Wales) also agrees, but the rest of its surface is much darker than the mountain one. Four other specimens have the derm of the elytra quite uniform in tint, and the club black. Of these one has the apical ring complete but simple; two others have the rings complete, but with inner markings as well, whilst the fourth (from Gippsland), has a complete ring on the declivity of each elytron. This specimen also has a complete median prothoracic stripe. All these specimens have the fifth intestine slightly thickened, and

1. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1895, p. 303; described as a *Mordella*.

2. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1895, p. 272.

3. Broun, Man. of the N.Z. Col., 1880, p. 415.

advanced over the summit of the posterior declivity, so as to appear like a feeble elongated tubercle. The size varies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 mm.

Atelicus ferrugineus, Waterh.

This species was described originally as from South Australia, but occurs as well in West Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. The interrupted median line of the prothorax, described by Waterhouse, is not always present. The head is occasionally black. The size varies from 3 to 5 mm.

Atelicus inaequalis, Waterh.

The scales on this species are usually without lustre, but one specimen before me has many scales with a golden glitter.

Misophrice hobleri, Lea.

Some fresh specimens of this species from Mrs. Hobler show an additional range of variation to that of the types. A small specimen measures but $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Two specimens have the dark scales on the elytra, not black, but reddish-brown, and covering only about one-third of their surface. The species, however, may be readily distinguished by its long and thin elytral setae.

Thechia alternata, Lea.

This species is without a scutellum, and so should have been referred to *Cenchrena*.¹ I am very doubtful as to whether both *Cenchrena* and *Thechia* will be permanently retained; the presence of a scutellum and the absence (apparent only) of an apical spur to the tibiae are the only distinguishing features of *Thechia*, and these might very well be outweighed by the common triarticulate tarsi.

The types of *alternata* have an indistinct median fascia on the elytra, two other specimens have the fascia rather more defined. The species is evidently, therefore, close to *fasciata*,² but differs from the description of that species in having the abdomen uniformly clothed, instead of "in medio argenteo-squamoso."

1. Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., 1873, p. 24.

2. Pascoe, l.c., p. 24, pl. iii., fig. 9.

Orchestes perpusillus, Pasc. (now *Rhamphus*).

Thinking this species was possibly a *Rhamphus*, I sent specimens that appeared to agree with the description, and were from Champion Bay (the original locality), to Mr. Arrow, of the British Museum. Of them he wrote, "Appears to me to be *Orchestes perpusillus*, Pasc., from the type. Mr. Guy Marshall agrees with me, and considers it to belong to the genus *Rhamphus*."

Acicnemis spilonota, Pasc.¹

A specimen from the Endeavour River appears to belong to this species, but differs from the description in having several feeble fascicles at base and apex of prothorax, as well as across middle.

SCOLYTIDAE.

Crossotarsus grevilleae, n.sp.

Flavous, in parts dark brown or castaneous. Head, tip of elytra and legs with rather long and sparse pale hairs.

Head flattened in front, and with some distinct but irregularly distributed punctures; base with some small punctures and a feeble median carina. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides rather strongly incurved near apex, and thence gently inflated to near base; with a few small but rather clearly defined punctures about middle of base. *Elytra* with striae irregularly impressed, deeper about base and towards, (but not at) apex than elsewhere; the interstices with small punctures; suture triangularly notched about apex; extreme apex irregularly vertical, and with several small, conical, seta-tipped projections. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland. (C. French, Jr.)

Readily distinguished from all other named species of Australian *Platypides* by its extremely small size. Of the two specimens before me, one has the head, except mouth parts, and pronotum, almost black, its elytra from about the middle are castaneous, but about the apex rapidly become almost black; the other has the dark parts much paler. In both the club is infusate.

The specimens described, evidently of but one sex, were taken by Mr. French at Melbourne when examining newly imported logs from Queensland of the silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*).

1. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 247.

